Surrenger of the Forts at Sabine Pass.

Capture of the Rebel General

Destruction of the Blockade Rupner Denbigh,

OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE

Coleman and a doubled crew, the manded by Acting Master John Utter, revolvers and cutlasses, then shot out from the

from the summit of the flagstaff was seen floating the glorious Stars and Stripes, saluted with a golden ray by the setting sun and the cheers of its brave defenders.

THE FORT.

THE FORT.

THE FORT.

**Phich is a small flue bastloned excavation, after the model of Fort Morgan, were found five thirty-two-pounder guns, all spiked with small flue; a robe flag, a lot of springfield muskets, with nipples destroyed, and other remnants of United States property, taken from the wrecks of the Sachem, Clifton and Morning Light. Captain Keefe, who commanded the fort, has returned since the occupation from Sabine City, whither the robels retreated and formally surrendered all the public property to Captain Pennington, stating that the magazine of the fort was yet untouched, and that he would explode it if Captain Pennington desired, but Captain Fennington thought it better to let it remain until further orders.

The citzens, who now came down from the town, told the Captain that Magruder had executed Galveston the sight before, and that the troops were returning to their homes; that there had been only about one hundred men garrisoning Galveston since the 25th inst., and that no opposition would be now offered to the fleet entering. Also that they believed every fort or battery down the coast would fall immediately without resistance.

The people really have some specie, but can get nothing for it, and are consequently suffering from want.

On receipt of this intelligence Captain Fennington, after seeing the magazine of the fort secured, returned to his ship and nimediately got under weigh for Galveston, where we arrived this morning, and after communication with the flag officer returned again to Tabline; so that long before this reaches you the whole line of coast, from the 2t. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, will be assin under the protection of the Star Spangled Banner. This cheering news must not only be gradifying to the country as an appropriate "wind up" of the "great rebellion," but also to the finends an

child seconding the skill and pluck of their gallact Captain.

The owasco

is one of the twenty-three gunboars built for the government at the commencement of the war, and sailed from the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, in January, 1862, for the West Gulf squadron, and has been almost constantly under gream since that time, having been in nearly every navalengagement in the Gulf, having participated in the attack on Fects St. Philip and Jackson, also up the Missisapi with the 'old Salamander.' She also, with the Furriet Lane, Westfield, Clifton and Saoliem, forced her way into Galvesion at the time that the now celebrated Barriet Lane was captured, and it is a curious fact that when her battery opened yesterday on the fort she was anchored close by the wreck of her former consorts, the backem and Clifton. On the 26th of September, 1862, Capt. Founington, then in command of a mortrar schooner, bombarded the fort at Sabine Pass, and, silencing the gans, held possession of the river for some time, and on the 26th of May, 1866, the same Captain Fenomation took possession of the river for some time, and on the 26th of May, 1866, the same Captain Fenomation took possession of the same fort, and in all human probability the guns will now remain silent until an order, not from Richmond, rostores their power of speech.

I have but little doubt that the old Oscasco will soon have time to rest her wearied rise in some quiet river in the North, after a chequered career of three and a half years. The officers of the Oscasco will soon have time to rest her wearied rise in some quiet river in the North, after a chequered career of three and a half years. The officers of the Oscasco will soon have time to rest her wearied rise in some quiet river in the North, after a chequered career of three and a half years. The officers of the Oscasco will soon have time to rest her weaken with the Captain.

Acting Master J. Utter.

Engineers—Second Assistant, Acting Chief, H. Bartowe, Second Assistant, R. M. Wheeler; Third Assistant, Q. E. Carton.

Additional Particulars of the Capture of Fort Griffin.

OUR NAVAL COMRESPONDENCE.

he old time honored flag—the Stars and Stripes— ted over Fort Griffin at five P. M. yesterday, amid the sheers of our men and the approval of all the citizens of

bigh was chared on shore and destroyed by the Seminole. She has been one of the most successful of all runners, and was owned in the South. Previous to the capture of Mobile she had been very active in evading the fleet at that place, and since that time equally so at Galveston. For several nights the commercial process of the content of the content

THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.

Hampton Roads. Forrms Mosnoz, June 2, 1866 troit, of the expeditionary Texas fleet, under the even mand of Major General Weitzel, sailed from here to-day G neral Weitzel took his departure on the steamer Cres cent about noon. This ends the preparations, which weeks, for the fitting out of the final expedition of the

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Chase in New Orleans, &c. New ORLHAMS, June 7, 1865. Mexico to make it his foture home.

Governor Wells has appointed G. Burke provisional Mayor of this city until the return of Mayor Rennedy. A dangerous crevasse broke through below Kenner and threatened the overflow of the city and great de struction of property, but fortunately it was stopped. Middling coates, was selling at 30c. Gold 133.

New Organss, June 8, 1885. Brownsville, Texas, was entered by the forces of Brigadier General Brown on May St. The rebets, before

is still hovering about Matamores.

The rebel soldiers are active in subdating guerillas in the Southern States. No mercy is shown them. The report of Kirby Smith's going to Mexico is con-

frmed. He takes with him a large amount of money. Judge Chase has met with a cordial reception here from military, judicial, processional and prominent citi-

Cauby, has sent in his resignation.

Major General Grierson has been assigned to the command of the cavalry forces in the Department of the

Brevet Major General for gallantry at Port Hodson General Canby has turned over part of his cavalry force

Middling cotton 39c. : sold 185.

DISASTER AT SEA.

ial, apparently belonging to a steamer (the Admiral Du-ont) that had been recently blown up.

The pilot boat George W. Blunt, No. 11, came up to the

has been in the government transport service. She sailed last from here on the 7th inst., at four P. M.

THE NAVY.

WAILS AND PARCELS FOR THE WEST GULF EQUAD-

AURITAL OF THE POSTIAC. gunbent (double-ender) Pontiac arrived touching at Newport, on the 8th. The Pontice has on beard one of the robel torpedo heats (the tipat), with all the engines, for roady for sorvice with a torpedo and the necessary appartenances for using the same.

General Grant passed through here this afternoon for the West. A large crowd was assembled at the depot, and the General with great difficulty made his way from

the cars to the dining suloso and back. Personal Intelligence.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL TERMY FOR WARRINGTON.

Major General Alfred H. Terry ich this city yesterday

tary of War. In consequence of this order the grand sons of Connecticut this evening is necessarily phot

Major General John A. Loran is still in the city at the St. Nichelas Rotel, where he is receiving his friends in

Pather Agapine Housbarenko complains that his let-ters from Europe have recently mescarcied, and

Madame Anna Bishop, the celebrated cantairies, arrived at Nasaux on the 21st all., from Mexico, via Havana, se route to New York.

POSTFONEMENT OF ARE OF THE TROT SUPEREN DESTER

The trotting match for \$2.000, mile heats, boot three Thorne, announced to come oil yesterday afternoon at the Union Course was prostroused on account of the rain storm, until the first fair day. The several thousand persons who had congregated there to witness the race were andly disappointed when the fact was proclaimed that the trut whild not take place. The race will come off the fairmon should the weather be fine. All bets previously made on this trot stand good until the race is decided. This is the custom at the Union Course, although at other race courses bets are off when a postponement takes place.

LOUISVILLE, KY., RACES.

LOUISVILLE, RY., RACES. Woodlaws Course, June 6 Purse \$600, two mile heats,

for all ages.

R. A. Alexander entered b. c. Asteroid, by Lexington, dam by Glencoc. 1

John Harper entered g. c. Loadstone, by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnet. 2

71NE.

First Heat. Second Heat.

First mile. 1:49

Second mile. 1:47 1:44

Total 3:80%

EUROPE.

JEFF. DAVIS IN CAPTIVITY.

All Borts of Opinions of the British and French Press.

Some Call Him a Hero, Some an Assassin, Some a Garibaldi, Some a Man Not Entitled to Sympathy or Respect.

FENIANISM IN IRELAND,

By the steamers Africa and North American we have sceived our European files and correspondence up to

have good reason to hope, that, either through the skill of his own dispositions or by the wise connivance of his enemies, Mr. Davis would have effected his escape from the land where he has played his stake so boildly and lost it so completely. The hopes of the South are evidently crushed beyond all chance of redemption, and it would have been a wise as well as a magnanimous policy to suffer its leaders to escape.

We confess it is with much anxiety that we look forward to the probable fate of the Southern President. The utterances of Mr. Johnson have for some time been such as to cause the liveliest uneasiness in the minds of all who are anxious to see this great strife terminated without the effusion of more blood. We beg we may not be misunderstood. The inhabitants of these islands have little ricarn to sympathyse with Mr. Jefteson Davis. He is known to us as one of the most invoterate calumniators of this country, whose policy it was to stir up the feelings of every class of his countrymen against us. We also remember him as the author and originator of the famous Mississippi scheme of repudiation. His plan of rebellion was founded on the idea that the deprivation of cotton would be intolerable, and that, driven by hard necessity, we should find ourselves compelled to support the South with the whole force of the empire. For the person who can thus speculate as his means of success on the miseries he can inflict on his neighbors we have little respect, and if we plead for the life of Mr. Jefferson Davis, it is not from any extern for his motives or sympathy with his character. It is purely in the cause and for the credit of the American Union that we urge its statesmen, if there is yet time, to consider again and again the extreme impolicy of shedding the blood of a man whom a little success would have transformed from an astanned traitor into something very like a successful monarch. The stake has been played fairly, it has been lest entirely, and the victor should be contra with his success.

We had a re

SUCCESS WOULD HAVE MADE DAVIS A WASH

Wolless Would have made days a washregion.

(From the London P. M., May 27.)

The pistof shot of Wilkes Booth struck Mr. Lincoln senseless at the very moment when he was congratulating himself on the success of the policy which for four long years he had prosecuted in the tecth of the protects of nearly the entire world; and he did not experience the pain which would have been brought by the consciousness of not being permitted to complete the work which he had to all appearances brought so near to a conclusion. But the fate of the Confederate President is far worse. Elected as the Chief Magistrate of air millions of people, he achieved for himself and for them, during the period in which he held his high office, a fame in presence of which that of his Northern rival must pale. In the space of a few short years he helped to found a republic which possessed within itself all the elements of commercial strength and political greatness, and which, but for the most powerful commonwealths in the world. With the greatness, ephemeral though it was, of the Southern coulf deracy, the name of its only Precident will ever be used above, the name of its only Precident will ever be used above, the manne of its only Precident will ever be used a fact, and to impartial minds it will always occur that the absence of that not material element of all human maderials, and the precent depertor. David taking his place in after times by the side of George Washington. A few months since, many, indeed we think we may say the majority, would have regarded as a greater object of pride the position occupied by Mr. David in Reighnouth than that filled by Mr. Lincoln in Washington, structs, well also more regioned by Mr. David occupied by Mr. David occupied by Mr. David occupied by the sale of seventer that they will show him no mercy.

It is authoritory to learn by the present mail that Mr. Johnson admits that he was not justified in accusing Mr. David occupied the position in the Southern States, and with having made their Chief Magist

THE NEWS ALMOST BELIEVES HIM AN ACCOMPLICE

THE NEWS ALMOST BELIEVES HIM AN ACCOUPLICE IN THE ASSASSINATION.

(From the London Daily News, May 21.)

From what Lee and Johnston and Hardee have stated since the fail of the confederacy it is now clear that Mr. Pavis prolonged the war after his best generals had arreed him to make peace. If he were answerable for sooking were than the great sacrifice of life caused by the rejection of Mr. Lincoln's proposals at Hampson Bonds, the weight of such a load of responsibility night well break down the stoutest heart. His language and suits desirable the rejection of Mr. Lincoln's proposals at Hampson Brade the winds down the stoutest heart. His language and suits desirable the rejection of his proposals at the rein of he hope. Until then a labot of self-cataint had concealed to a great extent his read clearact. But from the time he visited George after the laft of Atlanta, and calculationer in the language of March and fit which he referred to Grant and Sherman as spaniels whom he would whip, the conceanes of the make march has been apparent. It was about the time of the reckless Macon speech that he legals in absolute the effects of the proposals of the make in the effects of the product of anotheric these allocators entrage which here and the hands of the Union government, confessed to his last moments took up their residence as travellers in a peaceful town, and one day suddenly begon robbing and murdering the citizens: when they were apprehended on murders was committeed, and again Mr. Davis, demands of the Union government confessed to have commission was forthcoming to protect the murderer All this is shocking, but it is not worse than the protraction of the war against all advice and remonstrace. For months before the lail of Richmond we learned from the newspapers of that capital that there was a large and inflicants party awar of the criminality of carrying on the war, and strenously protecting against its continuation, and from the same service we learned from the inflicants party awar of the criminality

State could be hanged along with him, it would please them all the better. We trust the connsels of such men as Mr. Suraner, Mr. Greeley, Mr. H. W. Beccher and Mr. Wendell Phillips, and the calm wisdom of President Johnson and Mr. Seward will refuse them this gratifica-tion.

Capture of Jeff. Davis.

[Translated from the Paris Patric, May 27.]

We have received sad news from New York. The President of the Southern confederacy, together with his family and staff officers, fell into the hands of the federal troops in pursuit on the 10th inst. The party was captured in truinsville, Ga. The prisoners have been sent to Washington, from whence they will be forwarded to Fort Lafayette. The announcement of this event has caused the utmost joy among the republican party, the leading organs of which demand that Jefferson Davis be handed over to the executions. One of these journals remarks:—"The Southern cause must be rendered infamous." The New York Tribuse, however, professis against these savage clamors, and urges that the Southern President should be treated as a prisoner, entitled to the protection of the dignity and honor of the American people. But which side will be heard? The capture of Jefferson Davis is the epilogue to the great national drama that has lasted four years in America. Although this last triumph of the North must be deplored in view of the principle of popular liberty, still it should be regarded as a providential event for the future of the Southern States. In fact the demagogic party has got its if into a position antagonistic to every sentiment of humanity, justice and generosity, and the death of Mr. Davis by violency would cover the victors with shame and ruin them morally.

[Translated from La France—Stidely's organ.]

An important event, and one which may be considered

and ruin them morally.

[Translated from La France—Stidely's organ.]

An important event, and one which may be considered as the last act of the terrible frama of the American war, is recorded in our last despatches from New York. Jefferson Davis, the chief of the Confederate government, the man who has directed and occanized the resistance made by the South during the last four years, has been arrested, together with his family, and is now in the power of the federal government at Washington. The New York press is most anxious to learn what fait awaits the ex-fr-sident of the Confederate States with regard to the serious charges made against him by President Johnson.

For our part we hope that the federal government will

the serious charges made against him by President Johnson.

For our part we hope that the federal government will treat Mr. Jofferson Davis with the dignity and generosity becoming a great people.

[Translated from the Opinion Nationale.]

We call the attention of our readers to the late important news received from America. With regard to the capture is, in our opinion, to be regretted, insamuch as it will naturally tend to place moral embarrassments in the way of the United States from which they will find it difficult to extricate themselves to the perfect satisfaction of their friends in Europe.

[Translated from Le Temps.]

facult to extricate themselves to the perfect causaction of their friends in Europe.

[Translated from Le Temps.]

The news of this great capture has naturally caused a strong sensation at the North. The American papers are full of earnest comments upon this important event, and if our despatches represent the truth, some of them are clamoring for the death of the unfortunate prisoner. This, however, we will not believe until we receive more detailed information. Mr. Jefferson Davis is at present under the protection of the justice of his country, and he is catilided to the respect due to every great misfortune until it be proven that he really had a land in the helmous crime with which the federal authorities have charged him. Our despatches received this morning state that the ex-President of the South had not hitherto been criminated by any of the evidence given in the trial of Booth's accomplices.

[Translated from the Paris Pays, May 27.]

trial of Booth's accomplices.

(Translated from the Paris Pays, May 27.)

If we may credit a despatch received from London, Mr. Johnson has frankly admitted that be committed an error in accusing Mr. Pavis of complicity in the terrible crime of the 16th of April. No! Jefferson Davis, a man who was come a United States. Senator and Cabinet minister, and who before the war enjoyed the exteem of his fellow citates in the North, and subsequently that of the Southerners, in connection with Stonevall Jackson, Lee and Johnsten, carnot be an assassin. His former life confounds such an accuration, and the law of nations will not allow him to be treated otherwise than as a vanquished and disanted enemy.

Peniss, tem in Ireland.

[Dublin letter of the London Times, May 27.]

The Fenian movement excites very little apprehension among loyal men in the country, although it would appear that it has deluded the Munter peasantry to a considerable extent. The Cork Essential Peasantry to a considerable extent. The Cork Essential Peasantry to a considerable extent. The Cork Essential Peasantry to a complete the subject, acknowledges a feeling of deep humiliation and serrow in being obliged to publish a portion of the lengthened exposition of the Fenian organization, taken iron the veracious New York Hazalo, with the commentary of the Times thereupon, remarking that:

The seconful mockery of the English journal is painful enough to read, but what is worse is to think that the delicious it houghs at are really cherished as bright prospects by many of our countrymen, and these perhaps among the truest-heartest and most patrictic of the race. The very intensity of their nationality renders them blind to the machine of the country. If they did

THE ASSASSINATION.

The Marder of President Lincoln.

The Marder of President Lincoln.
THE ORIGINATOR OF THE MILLION DOLLAR SCHEMB
CAPTURED.
[Correspondence of the Roston Advertiser.]
Warmington, June 8, 1865.
General Camby has, by orders from Secretary Stanton, hunted out and arrested the man who offered last winter, in an Alabama paper, to be one of a certain number of persons to pay a million dollars for the murder of Mr. Lincoln, and he is on his way, under guard, to this section of the country.

Another Batch of Booth's Papers Found.

[From the Quebec Mercary, June 6.]
In virtue of a commission of inspection, obtained from the Vice Admiraity Court by Mr. Danbar, on behalf of the United States Consul at Quebec, the Peputy Marshal of that court, Mr. Parkin, Jr., brought to town to-day, from below Bic, three tranks belonging to J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Mr. Lincoln. These tranks were slipped at Nontreal hat full, for Nassau, and destined for Richmond; but the chooner on board of which they were, having been wrecked, they were taken to Bic by the salvors. The result of the inspection is, we are told, that the trunks contain a very costly and extensive theatrical wardrobe almost totally destroyed by salt water. There are also some papers, letters, &c., of Booth's, but as to their importance we have no information.

ters, &c., of Booth's, but as to their importance we have no information.

The Suppressed Testimony.

[From the Toronto Daity Leader, June 8.]

As to the character of this evidence we have just one remark to make at present, and that is to point only a most glaring misatatement on the part of the winness Merritt. This man says he conversed with Clement C. Clay in Montreal in February last. Having had our suapicions aroused as to the possibility of this statement being correct, we have made impulsies which have resulted as follows:—That Mr. Clay left the Queen's Hotel in this city online 5th of December, 1864, and, according to the statement of the cierk, has not since returned to Taronto. From here Mr. Clay went directly to Montreal, where he remained not more than five or six days, thence to Quebec, where he remained three days and as the end of that time went by the overland roots to Halifax, from which he sailed long before the month of February. When he left Bermuda for the South he day not know of the fail of Vort Fisher, for the vessel on which he took passage attempted to run he bleckake at Wilmington and was near being captured. He then put back to Nassau, and frum there ran into Charleston before its fall. It can easily be shown that Mr. Clay was in none of these provinces in February, at which time this mac Merritt professes to have had a conversation with him Montreal. Truth demands that this correction should be made; and if the whole evidence is to be Judged by this statement, It will soon tumble to the ground. But we do not desire to draw any general inference from the published evidence until, at all events, the whole of it has appeared in print.

Another Rebel "Innocent."

Another Rebel "Innocent."

Another Rebel "Innocent."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONTREAL GAZETTE.
I desire through your columns to denounce and will prove the testimony of one Sanford Conover alias Jam s Watson Waltace, in relation to rayself before the military court now sitting at Washington city, as wilful perjury in every particular. The only distinct recollection I have of this fellow is that a gentleman asked and obtained from me a small amount of money as charity to him and his wife, who were represented as distressed So therners.

MONTREAL, June 7, 1886.